

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE QUESTION,

Relating to the

SCOTS MILITIA:

OR, A

Review of the several Shires in NORTH
BRITAIN; their Trade, Commerce
and Principles of their Inhabitants.

The whole being

A Modern History of that ancient KINGDOM.

Interspersed with many curious ANECDOTES:

Among which,

A faithful Character of ARCHIBALD late Duke of
ARGYLE.

By ANDREW HENDERSON, A. M.

THE SECOND EDITION.

*Nec solem proprium, Natura nec aera fecit,
Nec tenues undas, ad Publica munera veni.*

Ovid. Metam. lib. vi.

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CONSIDERATIONS
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SCOTS MILITIA.

AT a Time when Divisions are healed,
and Factions are striving to undo each
other for the Publick Good, it may
appear strange that one Part of the
Kingdom should be precluded from the
Trust and Confidence reposed in the other; for
if the Wisdom of the Legislature has found, that
Natives are the most proper Defenders of their
own Country, I cannot see why the Establishment
of a Militia thro' *Great Britain* ought not

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to be universal, since the Principle of Self-Preservation is equally strong and prevalent in all Mankind: No Person will pretend to say that *Scotland* can compare with *England* either in Richness of Soil, Extent of Trade, or Number of Inhabitants; yet every Man must acknowledge, that as the two Kingdoms have been ever joined by Nature, and are now happily united by Law, all Distinctions ought to be laid aside, and the Countenance given to the one ought to be extended to the other, especially when the Happiness, the Safety, and Interest of the Whole are concerned.

Tho' the Inhabitants of *North Britain* are not so rich and numerous as those in *South Britain*; yet their Properties are dear to them, and their Wives and Children must be dear also: Several of them have lost their All by the many Captures of Ships which the Enemy have snatched up almost in Sight of the Harbours to which these belonged. The Desolation caused by such Casualties is better conceived than expressed: Many Families are reduced to Misery from a State of Affluence; and the Landlords of these, who cannot on many Accounts go abroad to *Germany* or to the *Indies*, who might be useful to their King, their Country, their Families, and to themselves, if employed in the Militia, are from some ill-founded Motive denied the Honour which the *Scots* so loudly call for.

What

What Pity is it that any Interruption should be to the mutual Confidence so necessary toward constituting the Happiness both of King and of People? And that our young Monarch, who, from the general Tenour of His Conduct, seems rather willing to spare a City abounding with Inhabitants, provided there be found in it ten righteous Persons, than to withdraw his Confidence from many hundred thousands of People for the Sake of some Individuals? Sure such a Mark of Discouragement must proceed from some Cause, and perhaps flow either from a Desire of being feared, or from an Apprehension that if the People of *North Britain* were entrusted with Arms, these might soon be turned against him.

'Tis admirably well observed by that peculiar Luminary * in the *Roman Republic*, that " Love
 " is the best Security of Power, whereas Fear is
 " the Producer of Hatred; as it is a false and
 " short lived Security, but Love and Benevolence
 " are firm even unto Death: In the Case of a
 " conquered People, I must confess, *says he*, that
 " if nothing else will keep them in Order, I
 " should advise the same Rigour and Authority
 " to be exercised over them that a Master
 " uses over his Servants: But for any Man to
 " pursue the same Course in a free City, of
 " making himself feared, would be a direct
 " Madness; *Men are more sensible of the Want*
 " *of Liberty than of the Enjoyment of it, The*
 B 2 " ready

* *Cicero de Off. lib. ii. c. 7.*

“ ready Way to the attaining of our Desires
 “ either in public or in private Affairs, is to cast
 “ out Fear, and to preserve and maintain Cha-
 “ rity.” Hence he proceeds to illustrate his Ar-
 gument by setting down the fatal Catastrophe of
 some Potentates whose Empire was founded on
 Fear and Partiality: Passions which could never
 enter into the Heart of our late Illustrious
 King, who wanted above all Things to adorn
 the Honours of his Reign with that perfect
 Glory, mentioned afterward by the incomparable
 Civilian, *viz.* “ the Love, the Trust, and Reve-
 “ rence of the People ;” which only “ Gentleness
 “ and Bounty are able to procure.”

I am at a Loss by what Name to call the Con-
 duct of the M——n——y in the Affair before
 us ; a Militia is found necessary by a *British* Par-
 liament, for resisting an Invasion, and yet the
 Country, whose extended Coast is wholly naked,
 must be denied any sort of Protection, except
 that which arises from the few Troops that are in
 it, and which, considering the Distance of the
 Places of their Cantonment, could not be got to-
 gether in several Days.

In this Place I cannot but express my Concern,
 that an Administration so universally applauded,
 should yet be tarnished with such Partiality?
 And that the memorable Year 1759, when Vic-
 tory crowned the *British* Standards, in the four
 Quarters of the Globe, should be stigmatized
 with such an Inconsistency? which if it proceeded
 from any fear of an Insurrection in favour of a
 Pretender,

Pretender, why was not the same Exception made to *Lancashire, Derby, Cumberland and Westmoreland*? for the Chevalier's Standard was crowned with six hundred Adventurers from those Counties in the Space of six Weeks; whereas not above seven Thousand joined in *Scotland*, in the Space of nine Months, and of these three Thousand had come to him from *Invernesshire* before the Action at *Prestonpans*.

Whence can the Partiality proceed? Sure it cannot flow from an Antipathy in the *English* Representatives, every one of whom is interested in the Preservation of the remotest County in the United Kingdom, being a Member of the great Community, which is to be considered as one common Family under one common Head, who enlivens and invigorates the Whole: For if once a foreign Enemy was to set Foot on Shore, every Man would be somewhat anxious for his Property, which, in a short Time, may be exposed to Ruin and Desolation; the most wealthy Subject in the united Kingdom is concerned in the Preservation of every poor Man's Substance; and the Legislature has always considered it with the same Tenderness as their own, be it ever so distant from the Capital.

I am rather apt to imagine that the Disagreement among the Representatives from *Scotland*, as to the Method of raising the Militia there, has been the grand Obstruction; probably the Cavil was first started by one better acquainted with the Rules of the Court of Session in that Kingdom,

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the Acts of Sederunt there, and some of the many Questions that occur in the Assembly of the Kirk, than with the Geography of the Country, and Disposition of the Inhabitants: Perhaps the Opposer, having been dandled upon the Knee of Prosperity, is insensible of the Losses which the Farmer, the Tradesmen, the Manufacturer, the Seaman, or Merchant, may sustain: Who doubts but Conceit and Ignorance supply his want of Genius, and that he was trained up in the obsolete Arts of Sophistry, to the neglect of substantial Learning, and a free Way of Thinking: Who denies but he possesses a rolling Volubility of Tongue, with all the Broadness of the *Scots* Accent; the former being natural to him, while the latter is confirmed by Practice, and increased by Affectation; he can skrew up his Shoulders, fold together his Arms, spread out his Legs one Way, turn his Head another, wink with the right Eye, gaze with the Left, and contract his Body to enforce his Arguments. In these favourite Attitudes, he has made Use of low Insinuations, chimerical Suppositions, and many false Mediums, for hindering his Countrymen from sharing the Confidence of the late King, in common with their Fellow Subjects.

The distinguished Patriot *, who gives Lustre to Dignity by his serene Deportment, adorns the Robes which he wears by his Moderation, who, by the Brilliance of his Virtues, commands Respect

* *Arthur Onslow*, Speaker of the House of Commons.

Respect from the august Assembly where he presides, and who attracts the Admiration of Foreigners, by the striking Decorum which he maintains, can well remember a Time when some of the Representatives from *Scotland* were better acquainted with the Geography of their Country, and the Disposition of the Inhabitants, than to oppose so salutary a Scheme. No one, the least acquainted with the Nature of a Militia, but must own that a Number of Men, proportioned to the Inhabitants, may be raised as soon in *North* as in *South Britain*: The Noblemen and Gentlemen can have their annual or monthly Meetings at the Head Borough of every County; they can make out Lists of such as are able to serve; they can recommend the Officers to be employed; they can give in Estimates of the Cloathing and other Necessaries, and what they can furnish toward defraying the Expences of their several Corps. In a Word, they can peruse the several Articles laid down in the Act of Parliament for raising a Militia in *England*, all which they can adopt in forming the same among themselves; and whenever any Difficulties occur, with respect to levying a suitable Expence for their Support, the Legislature will always be ready to lend an Ear to their Remonstrance.

The Question before Us is not, Whether the Natives of *Scotland* be included in the general Proposition laid down in the Act of Parliament, viz. the best Defenders of their own Country, or if a Militia can be raised there? or if it be for the

the Interest of the Nation that such should be levied ? all which I take for granted : The Debate is whether it be consistent with the Safety and Peace of the Government, that a *Scots* Militia be intrusted with Arms in Time of War, in which Light viewing the Matter, I shall endeavour to remove the false Prejudices against the *North* Part of the United Kingdom, and flatter myself, that from what may be said, the Truth of what is asserted by the Convention of Boroughs, as to “ a national Militia being the best Security of “ His Majesty’s Dominions,” * will more fully appear.

If we take a View of *North Britain*, it may be ranged under four Divisions : The Eastern, which extends from *Berwick upon Tweed* to *Edinburgh* ; the Western, which begins there, and passing along the *Forth*, reaches to the utmost Limits of *Argyleshire* ; the Southern, which proceeds from *Edinburgh* to *Solway Firth* ; and the Northern, which, according to some, extends from the *Forth* to the *Orkneys* ; including a Track of Territory almost equal to the other three Divisions.

No Person acquainted with the Southern Division of *North Britain*, can deny but the Inhabitants are loyal and well affected : Nor do I believe that our young Sovereign has more faithful and
more

* Alluding to the grateful Return of Thanks sent by their Deputies to Mr. *Elliot* of *Minto*, and to the Letter appointed to be wrote to that worthy Patriot Mr. *Oswald* of *Dunnikeer*, July the 9th. 1760.

loving Subjects, throughout the Circle of his extensive Dominions, *Hanover* itself not excepted: Scarce can one among a Thousand, moderately speaking, be found in these Parts in the least tinctured with Jacobitism: Out of the Shires of *Roxburgh* and *Selkirk*, which contain above one hundred thousand Inhabitants, only three were concerned in the Rebellion, two of whom were delirious, and the third, Mr. *Ker* of *Graiden*, was involved in it by Means of his Education in *Spain*, whether he had been sent from his Infancy. Out of *Anandale* was only one, which was owing to his being a Prisoner at *Carlisle* for Debt, when the Pretender came there: From *Kircudbright*, *Wigtown*, and *Lanerk*, were none; from the Shires of *Berwick* and *Haddingtown* were three; and from *Peebles* only two, as far as I could hear: All which Counties put together contain about six hundred thousand Inhabitants, most of whom, tho' descended from those who frequently encountered the Forces of the Kings of *England*, before the Union of the Crowns, can reflect with a sensible Pleasure that even in the midst of their Jarrs, frequent Intermarriages happened between them: Acts of Generosity and Politeness existed in these warlike Ages, which the Marshals of *France* could not go beyond; it was not uncommon for a *Piercy* to shelter himself from the Wrath of his Sovereign in the Castle of *Douglafs*, nor for a *Douglafs* to fly to the Castle of *Alnwick*, when oppressed by Court Parasites too powerful for him.

Ever since the Union of the Crowns the Borderers, both in South and in North *Britain*, have cultivated a daily Friendship; Intermarriages frequently happen among them; The Produce of either Nation, which, before that happy Period, could not be imported but under the severest Penalties, now abounds in the Markets of both: What Flocks of Sheep, what Herds of Black Cattle, and what Number of Horses are driven every Summer into *Newcastle, Durham, Penrith, Hexam, Lancaster and Carlisle!* And it is surprising to see the Numbers of People who crowd the Fairs of *Jedburgh, Hawick, Kello, St. Boswells and Langholm*, from *Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham*, and the whole North of *England*, which is so blended with the Southern Parts of *Scotland*, that they are in a Manner one People: Many of them have the same Pedigree, exercise the same Form of Religion, and *deposit their Ashes in common Sepulchres*: In a Word they are united in all the Bonds which the *Roman Civilian* * so distinctly and amply describes, but particularly what he calls the most firm and noble Association; they are *link'd together by a Correspondency of Manners, and a Freedom of Conversation!* Which being the Case, why such Distinctions as to entrust the one Part with Arms, but not the other? Why should the People of *Northumberland*, which juts in among the Southern Counties of *Scotland*, be entrusted with Arms, while the other, tho' con-

* *Cicero de Off. lib. i. c. 17.*

containing a Track of Territory, no less extended, nor less populous than *Yorkshire* and *Westmoreland* put together, are denied the Privilege? Such Distinctions may not only interrupt the Harmony between them, but sow such Seeds of Aversion as may in Time grow up into the former Antipathy.

Between the Southern and Western Division lies the Shire of *Edinburgh*, which, being the Place of public Resort, cannot be free from disaffected People; however, the Loyalists are the most numerous: The Gentlemen nigh the Metropolis are generally descended from those who acquired their Riches from practising the Law; so that their Well-being depends upon the present Constitution, since a Change of Government might, in all Probability, deprive them of what they enjoy. This County, including the City, contains about one hundred thousand Inhabitants.

From *Edinburgh* we may pass to the Western District, which contains the Shires of *Linlithgow*, *Stirling*, *Dumbarton*, *Renfrew*, *Air*, *Bute* and *Argyle*, the Inhabitants of which may be about four hundred thousand; and have been generally so remarkable for true Revolution Principles, that no People have endured more Hardships under a tyrannical Government than their Forefathers: The Clans, the Ancestors of those who lately appeared in Arms against the Government, were brought from the Isles and remote Places of the Kingdom, to live upon free Quarters among

them *. Poor Countrymen were arraigned before the Criminal Courts for hearing a Presbyterian Minister. Fired with the Love of Liberty, and animated by the Dictates of a good Conscience, they took up Arms at the Revolution ; and it is observable, that a single Regiment, well known by the Name of *The Cameronian*, defeated a numerous Host of Highlanders at *Dunkeld*, about fourteen Days after their Victory at *Killicranky*: Had the Government at that Time refused to establish a Militia to these Parts, King *William* would have been obliged to have gone down in Person to *Scotland*, in order to check the Progress of the Disaffected. Nor must it be forgot that this illustrious Corps made a noble Stand at the Battles of *Steenkirk* and *Landen* afterwards. Why then discourage the Offspring of these generous Patriots? Why doubt their Fidelity? No Man, the least acquainted with human Nature, but must own that to be neglected by a Superior, who has all the Reason in the World to be satisfied with One's Conduct, is the ready Way to make a Friend an Enemy ; for what Man would chuse to live in a Country where he is denied the common Privileges of his Fellow Subjects? Every Man loves Freedom and Encouragement, while a partial Conduct raises the Complaint mentioned in the Motto against the churlish old Man, who vitiously *puddled the Waters*, that *Lantona's*

* See *M'Kenzie's* Defence of the Reign of K. C. II.

tona's Children might not taste them, tho' a common Benefit.

Out of the most wealthy of the Western Shires there was not a single Man in the Pretender's Army: On the contrary many of them appeared in Defence of the Government. And it is well known, that the Militia of *Glasgow*, *Paisley*, and *Renfrew* made no inconsiderable Figure at the Battle of *Falkirk*, where the King's Troops were, thro' the Inclemency of the Weather, obliged to quit the Field, and would have been cut in pieces had not the *Argyleshire* Militia secured their Retreat, by marching in the Rear. In a Word, there are not truer Patriots, nor more loyal Subjects in the *British* Dominions than are to be found in the Southern and Western Parts of *Scotland*; an Instance of which we shall give.

When the Pretender was retreating out of *England*, he halted with his Army at the Village of *Douglafs*, and went in Person attended by his Guards to the Castle of that Name, possessed of the Notion, so frequent in the Mouths of his Party, that *he wanted nothing to be admired, but to be seen*: However at *Douglafs* he was disappointed; for not a single Man joined him there, nor during his March from *Solway Firth* to *Glasgow*; and as for the Duke of *Douglafs*, he behaved in a Manner every way worthy the Representative of his heroic Ancestours.

The first who came to him, found him in a plain Room and homely Dress, sitting before a
Fire,

Fire, near which was a Table, whereon were placed seven Silver Watches; on their entering, he said, *Do any of you want to take a Watch?* and so touching one with his Fingers, he added, *Take a Watch, take a Watch, here is a Variety:* Accordingly three of them took Watches, while others demanded his Money and his Arms: *It is,* said he, *not the Custom of a Douglass to deliver up his Arms; but what Cash I have about me shall be yours:* So riffling his Pockets he laid down his Money * upon the Table; but this was soon snatched up, and the Keys of his Chest and other Repositories were loudly called for. *No Keys,* said the Duke, *I have, no Keys I will give; desire my Cousin Perth to speak with me.* Accordingly Perth came in, attended by the principal Leaders, among whom were *Locheol* and *Dr. Cameron*. These understanding what had passed, began to make an Apology with their usual Politeness, by setting off the Justice of their Cause; and even proceeded to remonstrate with his Grace upon the Glory that would accrue to his Family if he would join the righteous Heir to the Crown? *Don't tell me,* replied the Duke, *of Heirs and Pretenders, I might put in for my own Claim †:* Then

* According to my Information 100 l; twelve Pounds of which was in Silver.

† Anno 1370, at the great Parliament held in *Lithgow* for recognizing the Title of *Robert Stuart*, the first King of that Name, *William Earl of Douglass* claimed the Crown of *Scotland*, in Consequence of his Descent from King *John Balliol*: However the Matter was compromised in Consequence

Then, turning to *Lockeol*, he added these very Words, *You, Sir, have it in your Power to take me Prisoner, but you have it not your Power to make me assist or acknowledge any Heir or Pretender to the Crown: I lie under Obligations to no Prince, except to him who is settled by Parliament upon the Throne, and to him I am bound by indissoluble Ties of Gratitude.* Having so spoke, he retired with all the Dignity and Air of a *Douglass*. There was an universal Pause! The Chieftains look'd at each other, and being struck with the Resolution and Firmness of the Man, they not only desisted from troubling him any further, but saved his House from being plundered; however the Army drank plentifully of his Grace's Liquors, seized upon the Arms which they found, and among those the Sword which the great Sir *James Douglass* used at the terrible Battle of *Bannockbourn*, and at sixty-two more Encounters, including those in *Spain* and in *Palestine*; but whether from the Inability of any one Man in the Pretender's Army to wield the Weapon, which had contributed so much to fix the Independency of *Scotland*, and to pull down the Followers of *Mahomet*; or from the Reverence which many of them bore to the venerable Name of its first Owner, certain it is, the Sword was

quence of a Marriage between his Lordship's Son and the King's eldest Daughter. *Buc. Hist. lib. ix.* Add to this, that his Grace is descended in a direct Line of Heirs Male from *Margaret Tudor*, Daughter to King *Henry VII.* of *England*.

was sent back and deposited in the Place from whence it was taken.

Tho' we cannot say so much for the Loyalty of the Inhabitants in the Northern Division, yet I cannot see a good Reason why these should be exempted from partaking of the Encouragement and Confidence with which the King, by the Advice of faithful Counsellors, may be brought to honour the other Parts of the Country: And tho' I cannot be of Opinion, that the Shire of *Fife*, so remarkable for her Martial Heroes of Old, and her industrious Inhabitants at this Time, is a Part of the North Division, yet I must begin with it, as it is the first County that occurs after passing the *Forth*.

The Shire of *Fife*, in Proportion to its Extent, is fully as populous * as any in *England*, *Middlesex* only excepted; it abounds with *all the Necessaries of Life*, and enjoys many natural Advantages. Here are inexhaustible Mines of Coal, and Pits of Salt: Of these the *Fordel* Coal is the most entire and cleanly, and burns brighter than the best *Newcastle* Coal. Their Coast abounds with White and Shell Fish, many of which are transported to foreign Markets. In this County are eight Earls, three of whom are at this Time among the Representatives of the Peerage of *Scotland*, viz. the Earls of *Roths*, *Morton*, and *Murray*; the former of whom has by his many generous and noble Actions in *Germany*, *Spain*, and in *Ireland*, endeared himself

* It contains about Two Hundred Thousand Inhabitants.

self to the Soldiers, whose Father he may truly be called. He detected the Iniquity of the Usurers in *Chelsea* Hospital, who, increasing in Wickedness, defrauded the Pensioners out of more than half their Income. It was no rare Thing to see the King's Soldiers lying in the Streets, exposed to all the Hardships of Poverty, while these Blood-suckers were feasting upon what the Munificence of Parliament so well intended for the Poor. The Earl of *Rothes* found one of these Objects, and examining into his Case, he was so active in the Matter, that a Bill was brought into Parliament for abolishing the inhuman Practice.

Nor is it long since two other Representatives died, *viz.* the Earls of *Crawford* and *Leven*, the former of whom added Lustre to his Profession; and from a long Experience acquired in the *German*, *Muscovite*, *Sardinian*, and *British* Armies, contributed to render the Art of War more perfect than it had been before; the Number of Knights and Gentlemen is very great, many of whom of large and considerable Fortunes; they are descended from a Race of brave Men, whose distinguishing Characteristic was Hospitality to Strangers, Resolution in the Field, Sedateness in Council, Fidelity to their Sovereign, such Assiduity in the Affairs of State, as if never concerned in private Matters, and such Application to domestic Occurrences, as if never taken up with public Business. And besides in this County are fourteen Royal Boroughs, and a Multitude of

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large and populous Villages, many of whom among the best and most opulent in the Nation.

If such be the Condition of this flourishing County, where are very large Woollen, Linnen, and Iron Manufactories; and that it is exposed to an invading Enemy, as much as any one Part in *England*: How hard to deny them the Use of Arms?

Should a Foreign Enemy come up to this County with five or six Ships of the Line, and fifty Transports, each carrying an hundred Men, and land in any of the Places upon that Coast, which they might do, if no Shipping was near to prevent them: All the Manufactures of Linnen, and in Cloth, might be carried off in a few Hours, and those of Iron might be thrown into the Sea; the scanty Troops in the County might soon be disperfed; the Gentlemens Houses would quickly be plundered of their valuable Plate and Furniture; the rich Mines of Coal and of Salt, with the prodigious Repositories of Lime, would be burnt and destroyed; and the Possessors be obliged to fly to the other Side of the *Forth*, as they did in the memorable Year 1745: For at that Period, no sooner was the News of the Pretender's Arrival at *Blair* confirmed, than General *Preston*, an Officer whose Name is well known in the History of the Wars of *Queen Anne*, repaired to his Post as Governor of the Castle of *Edinburgh*; his Friends and Relations packed up their Plate and Jewels, and sent them to that Fortrefs, while they

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they themselves* retired before a Parcel of Men, whom their Forefathers would, at the Head of their own Tenants, have soon destroyed; and it is my real Opinion that if there had been a Militia in *Fife*, a small Part thereof would have soon dispersed the little Army which the Adventurer brought with him: And it is hard that now, after being Sufferers in their Property by the Insurrection of Men, whose Ancestors were the Disturbers of the Repose of the Kings of *Scotland*, they should be still left open as a Prey to be snatched at by an invading Enemy. I shall only add, that the whole Sea-Coast is a Nursery of Seamen, many of whom have grown old in the Service of the Government; two of them are Admirals at this Time, *viz.* Lord *Colvil* and Admiral *Holborn*, the former of whom has, to his many Services, added that of relieving the important Fortrefs of *Quebec* on the 17th of *May*, and of finishing the Conquest of *Canada*, by the Reduction of *Montreal*, on the 8th of *September* thereafter. Add to this, that beside the Number of Hands employed in the Coal-Mines, there are upwards of 20,000 Men who have bore Arms in different Regiments.

At the breaking out of the last Rebellion, were six Generals, and at this Time there are four; one of whom, General *Robert Anstruther*, whose Regiment had as considerable a Share in conquering and saving *Quebeck*, and in procuring *Montreal*,

* Sir *Robert Henderson*, Sir *George Prestoun*, Sir *Philip* and Sir *John Anstruther*, &c. &c.

treach, as the Highlanders themselves *. How ungenerous then to deny these People the common Favours bestowed upon their Fellow Subjects? But passing from *Fife* we come to the County of *Forfar*, where, as in the former Shire, is the best Convenience for carrying on Trade and Commerce with the *Baltick* and the North of *Germany*, and as these increase, Disaffection ceases in Proportion: The Soil of the Country is generous and free, and the Fisheries are inexhaustible: The Ground is as fit for producing Hemp, Flax, and the Materials for Linnen Cloth, as any Part in *Poland* or *Muscovy*; and in manufacturing Linnen Cloth, they equal the *Dutch* themselves, their Materials being fully as good, and their Convenience of Water, and bleaching Greens, is far from being less.

These distinguishing Advantages flow from the very Source which renders them an easy Prey to an invading Enemy: Every Person knows that the *Hazard* Sloop was taken by a *French* Man of War off *Montrose*, December 1, 1745. The Enemy even landed in some Places, and plundered the Inhabitants: Had a Malitia been at that Time upon the Coast, no Enemy would have landed, nor would the Town of *Montrose* have been annoyed by them.

I own that in these Parts the People are generally averse to Presbyterian Church Government; but that is no Reason why they should be Enemies to His Majesty King *George*: The Gentle-
men

* See General *Murray's* Letter to Mr. *Pitt*.

men of Property are to a Man well affected : Their noble Representative the Earl of *Panmure* has always acquitted himself as worthy the Trust and Confidence of his august and illustrious Sovereign. And as an Instance of the Peoples Loyalty, they were so far from joining the Corps of 600 Men, which landed with Lord *John Drummond* from *France*, on the 30th of *November* 1745, that they facilitated the Escape of many Deserters, and withdrew their Horses from the Sea Coast, that these might not be employed in transporting the Cannon and Baggage of the Enemy : They withstood the Orders that were issued out under Pain of military Execution, nor did any join Lord *Ogilvy*, except a few of the poorer Sort, under Pain of being burnt alive in their own Habitations. I might have shewn from several Places in the *Scots* History that the Coasts both of *Fife* and the Shire of *Forfar* has been attempted by a foreign Enemy ; witness the Obelisk erected in the Parish of *Aberlembo*, upon the Spot where *Camus*, the *Danish* General, fell in the great Battle between him and *Malcolm Canmore* : Other Instances might also be produced, but 'tis needless when Examples are fresh in our own Memory. In a Word, the People of this County have imbibed such Notions of Trade, that they would rebel against no Government : However no Men are more ready to oppose an invading Enemy, since the bad Behaviour

our of the *French*, who landed with Lord *John Drummond*, has tended to inflame them.

Though the Counties which lie beyond the *Esk*, the Northern Boundary of the Shire of *Forfar*, may be branded with Disloyalty, as the Bulk of the Rebels in the Years 1715, 1719, and 1745, came from those Places, yet the Times are changed: The Families of Distinction, who were Abettors of the Pretender's Cause, are now no more. The Earl of Marshal is no longer a Friend to his Claim; for his Lordship has been lately restored to the Favour of his late Sovereign, thro' the Intercession of the King of *Prussia*.

The Family of *Gordon*, by far the most powerful in the North of *Scotland*, are entirely altered in Principle, and are now, through the Pains and Industry of the deceased *Henrietta*, Dutchess of *Gordon*, Daughter to the Earl of *Peterborough*, become Protestant: The different Parishes, which at the Revolution were planted by Clergymen from the Southern Parts, are now supplied by the Sons of Natives in the Country; so that the Principles of Loyalty and Affection are insensibly spreading through the different Parts of these extensive Jurisdictions. Add to this, that the Inhabitants along the Coasts of *Buchan* are growing rich by tasting the Sweets of Industry, arising from the Manufacturies erected among them. In a Word the Families of Distinction, who were Nonconformists, are entirely removed from these Parts.

But to proceed a little Northward: Is not the whole

whole County of *Bamff* in the Hands of Gentlemen remarkable for Loyalty, and who have served the Government faithfully in the worst of Times: No Man alive will doubt the Loyalty of the Earls of *Finlater* and *Fife*, of General *Abercromby*, and others whom we might name: Nay the last Rebellion, tho' it began in *Scotland*, is a sufficient Proof of the Loyalty of the People; for in the whole Kingdom not above 7000 Men, out of one Million five hundred thousand Inhabitants, were engaged in it.

After crossing the *Spey*, we enter into a County where Disaffection has greatly diminished; nor can a Place be found in the whole Northern Division where are more Enemies to the House of *Stuart*, than in the Shire of *Murray*.

The first Disgust against that Family arose from the pulling down the noble Fabrick of the Church at *Elgin* by the Earl of *Buchan*, in the Year 1347; when this, by far the most beautiful and stately Ornament in the Kingdom, I had almost said in *Britain*, was ruined thro' private Resentment, occasioned by a Dispute between his Lordship and the Bishop of *Murray*: Numbers of other Incidents tended to inflame that Hatred; and now the Gentlemen of Property are wholly in the Interest of the Government, as indeed they were *Anno* 1715; and it is observable that a Part of their Militia retook *Inverness* from the Rebels in that memorable Year.

What is said of *Murray* may be applied to the little Shire of *Nairn*, a Place extremely well situated

situated for Trade, and very improvable from its natural Advantages.

To *Nairn* joins the Shire of *Inverness*, by far the largest, but by far the thinnest inhabited of any in *Scotland* *. It is divided into different Districts, or Hundreds, and of Old was parcelled out among the Clans §, who are either greatly diminished in their Number, or much curtailed in their Property; and many of the Natives are at this Time out of the Country, and may serve as Hostages for the good Behaviour of those left behind.

These Adventurers have been the happy Instruments of procuring the most substantial Advantages, and contributed as much as any Corps in the King's Army towards obtaining the Laurels which adorned the Temples of our late Sovereign in the Years 1758 and 1759. Did they not behave with uncommon Gallantry at *Louisbourg*? Did they not assault Camps, and storm Armies at

* There is in it but one Royal Borough, a small Village, and about 30,000 Inhabitants.

§ *Strathspey* and *Glenmoriston*, the Residence of the *Grants*; *Badenach* of the *Macphersons*; *Lochabar* of the *Camerons*, and the *M'Donalds* of the Families of *Keppoch*, *Glengary* and *Glenco*; *Appin* of the *Stuarts*; the *Aird* and *Stratherrick* of the *Frazers*; *Strath Glasf* of the *Chisholms*; *Strath Nairn* of the *M'Intoshes*, and the several Branches of the *Catti*; *Slates*, *Glenelg*, and the *Isle of Sky*, is the Habitation of the chief *M'Donalds*, the *M'Kinnons* and *M'Queens*; the *Island Lewis* belongs to the *M'Kenzie's*; *Harris* to the *M'Cleods*; *North* and *South Uist* to the *M'Donalds* of *Clanronald's* Family; and *Barra* belongs to the *M'Neils*.

at *Ticonderaga*? Did they not brave the Season, the Climate, and the Sword at *Guadaloupe* and *Martinico*? Did they not climb up Rocks and Precipices at *Quebec*, when it fell into the Hands of the *English*? Did they not perform Prodigies of Valour at the unfortunate Battle of the 28th of *April*, 1760, when they dyed their Swords in the Blood of their Enemies, and were only fought down by the Superiority of Numbers, assisted by the Regiment of *Roussillon*?

'Tis true, these Clans, except the *Grants* of *Strathspey*, who embraced a Neutrality, and the *McLeods* of *Harris*, were in the unfortunate Rebellions that stigmatize the *Scots* Nation in general; but then it is to be observed, that the Crime was but slight as to them, since they were under a tyrannical Vassalage to their Superiors, from which by the Wisdom of the Government they are now entirely freed. And since their Liberty, have they not attoned as much as Men can do for their Offences? Many of those who thro' Blindness stood upon the Fields of *Falkirk* and *Culloden*, in Opposition to his Majesty, have fallen in foreign Climes in his Service.

'Tis a Maxim founded in the Nature of Things, that after Punishment no Offence should be named, no Resentment should continue of it; nor should the immediate Descendants even of a Traitor be precluded from enjoying any Offices in the State: This was expressly declared by the Diet of *Sweden* after the Death of Count *Lewenhaupt* and General *Budenbroke*, Anno 1743; and

about five Years ago, after the Execution of Count *Eric Brabe* for High Treason; and ought to be adopted in the Case of the Offenders in *North Britain*. The King's Forces have had their Will of the Insurgents: The Law has taken off the Ringleaders: Many of the inferior Sort have perished by Vermin on Shipboard; and others have met Death upon Scaffolds and Gibbets in all its ghastly Attire. The Conduct of the *Cumberland Jury* is not forgotten at *Carlisle*; where the Tenderness, nay the Advice of the Judges * was scarce able to restrain their Havoock: A lively Idea remains of the flaming Sword of Justice which ovrtook the Prisoners at *Southwark*, notwithstanding the Indulgence and Mercy of Lord Chief Justice *Willes*, and the other Judges: The narrow Escape of Sir *James Kinloch* and his Brother, may have made full as deep an Impression as the Executions of *Hamiltoun*, *Wedderbourn*, or *Townley*: The Case is too singlar to be passed over:

These Gentlemen had been arraigned before the ordinary Jury, but as the Case promised to be long, and that the Court was weary, the Trial was put off 'till next Day, when the twelve Judges of *England* sat upon the Indictment, and another Jury was called, the former being discharged. The Council for the Prisoners moved
against

* Lord Chief Baron *Parker*, Mr. Justice *Wright*, Mr. Justice *Burnett*, Mr. Justice *Dennison*; all Gentlemen of the utmost Lenity, Moderation, and Temper.

against the Legality of arrainging them before any other Jury than that which at first was charged with them. The Opinion of the Judges was given, and Mr. Justice *Wright* differed from the Whole; for his Judgment was that no other Jury had a Power to try the Prisoners except that before whom they first were called. However, his Opinion was over-ruled; the Prisoners were tried, cast, and condemned, but such Tendernefs was shewn that the Sentence was never executed.

Since the Sword of Justice hath been sheathed, every Thing has been done for establishing that Constitution which the Rebellion was intended to subvert; the most wholesome Laws have been provided against any future Insurrection, and the People are no longer under that slavish Vassalage to their Chieftains, which drowned them in Ignorance, fettered them with the strong Chains of Bondage and Oppression, and irrecoverably sunk them in an Abyfs of Misery and Want; they know that they are free *, and sensible of that Liberty which their Ancestors never dream'd of, they have already evidenced their Gratitude by a manly Exertion of the Arms with which they have been entrusted. Nay it is observable, that in the last Rebellion the Chieftains were obliged to use all their Authority before they could compel their Vassals to take up Arms in the Preten-

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der's

* There was an Act of Parliament in King *James* the VIth's Time for abolishing the Vassalage, but as the People knew no Language but the *Erse*, so they were ignorant of it.

der's Service. Was not the bloody Cross sent among Lord *Lovat's* Dependants, and yet not above one third Part of these could be brought into the Scheme? And if the People discovered such Aversion at that Time, what may not be expected from them now?

What is said of *Inverness* may in some Degree be asserted of *Ross-Shire*, and the little County of *Cromarty*; where the Friends to the Constitution are equal at least to that of her Enemies. In many Places are Men, nay Families, of true Revolution Principles, and whose Services have been oft'ner than once acknowledged by our late most gracious Sovereign.

The People of *Sutherland*, tho' very poor, are yet abundantly loyal; nothing is to be apprehended from that Quarter, nor yet from *Caithness*, a Shire so fertile in all the Conveniencies of Life, and so replete with whatever is fit for Man, that they have no Thoughts of altering their own Condition, which can hardly be better than it is.

Having thus given a general Sketch of the Country, I cannot pass from the Subject without observing that the Militia in the different Parts of *Scotland*, besides those who appeared in Arms at the Battle of *Falkirk*, were of the greatest Advantage; a Party of these seized at *Dumfries* upon thirty-four Waggons loaded with Baggage belonging to the Pretender's Army in their Way to *England*: The Militia of the Shire of *Dumbarton* mustered in Arms for the Royal Cause. The
several

several Gentlemen of the Name of *Smollet*, *Napier*, and *Graham*, espoused the same Interest. The Usefulness of the Country People was every where apparent; for no sooner did the Regular Forces set Foot in *Scotland* than the Farmers for thirty Miles round brought in their Horses to help them out in their March, and to ease them of their Fatigue. Did not a considerable Number from among the twenty independent *Higbland* Companies raised by the Care of the Lord President of the Session, march in the very middle of Winter to fight the *French* Invaders, and such as joined them, under the Command of Lord *Lewis Drummond*, Son to the Earl of *Melfort*, who had long been an Exile in *France*? And did not the Militia of *Strathnavern* give the first Blow to the Pretender's Cause? Did they not seize upon the *Hazard* Sloop, when loaded with Arms and Ammunition for the Chevalier's Party? Did they not in a Body attack the Crew, and such as were with them, while on their March with the Money to the Camp of the Adventurer? Was not the late unfortunate Earl of *Cromarty* taken with his Son, and the whole Body of his Forces dispersed on the Day preceding the Battle of *Culloden* by a Party of the Militia; and now these Men are to be denied the common Privileges of their Fellow Subjects? I have only to add, that the People in the North Highlands are at this Time strict Professors of the Religion of the Church of *Scotland*, it being no new Thing to see as great a Multitude upon the Occasion of

a Sacrament, as sometimes attends Master *Whitefield* in *Moorfields*, or Mr. *Westley* at *Oxford*, or at the Tabernacle by *Newpore Market*.

But leaving these Considerations, an Incident lately happened, if it may be called an Incident, which more than any other may render the Government extreamly easy from any Apprehensions of a Rebellion in that Quarter: The Matter is too much to the Honour of an illustrious Person to be passed over in Silence, and as it is one of the finest Anecdotes in the *Scottish History*, so we shall trace out the same.

From the earliest Period of Time in the Records of *Scotland* we find that a Castle was always looked upon as absolutely necessary at *Inverness*; and accordingly it continued upon one Spot 'till the Time of *Oliver Cromwell*, who blew up that Fortification, and built another nearer the Harbour; still holding it as a Maxim, that a Fort was absolutely necessary there: At the Restoration *Oliver's* Fort was razed to the Ground, the old one was rebuilt, and continued to be augmented with many Outworks and Conveniencies, at a vast Expence to the Government, particularly in the Years 1732 and 1733, 'til the 18th of *March* 1746, when Major *George Grant*, Brother to the Chieftain of that Name, did, in Opposition to the Voice of the Garrison and of the Gunner, surrender it into the Hands of the young Chevalier, who ordered the Works to be blown up directly.

After

After the Battle of *Culloden*, His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* visited the ruined Works, and expressing His Surprize that a Fort should be built on a Spot commanding no Pass nor navigable River, and in all Respects void of the several Advantages that ought in the Nature of Things to constitute a Fortification, he preferred the Place which old *Oliver* had fixed upon: However the Magistrates would not dispose of this small Parcel of Ground *, but at a Price which might be sufficient to purchase the whole Town. His Highness rode out with his Engineers, and took a View of the Coast; so getting over the false Maxim that a Fort was absolutely necessary at *Inverness*, he judged, and very truly, that if a Fort was built near it, the same might be more for the King's Service. He had not rode above eight Miles till he came to a Point of Land called *Arderfeir*, which lies opposite *Rosmarkney* in *Rossshire*: Between these Places is a Gutt, two Miles over, which begins at the great Sea that spreads between the Coast of *Norway* and *Scotland*, and propagates itself for twelve Miles without making a good or safe Harbour, except at the Place where the Inlet begins. The Proprietor of this obscure Place, Mr. *Campbell* of *Calder*, was more docile than the Magistrates of *Inverness*, and made a Present to his Royal Highness of that large Piece of waste Ground, near the Point, which scarcely yielded Pasture for a few Sheep in the Summer Season. All of a sudden

* It scarcely contains one square Acre.

Sudden five Hundred Men were set to Work; Architects, Masons, Joiners, and Labourers were employed; and while the former were building the Fortrefs, which was contrived by his Royal Highness, who superintended the Plan of it, the latter were occupied in cutting a Canal from the Sea to the Gut quite round it; so that the Fortrefs, which is a Square regularly flanked, and strengthened by all Kind of Outworks, is a perfect Island, defended by a deep wet Ditch toward the Country; and on the Wings and Front by the Sea, which last constitutes a Harbour where the largest Ships in the World may lie with Safety.

Without the Ditch a large and populous Village is built, and many considerable Merchants have settled in it for the Conveniency of Trade and Commerce. A Road has been cut from *Pertb* to that Fort, which is full thirty Miles nearer than that known by the Name of General *Wade's* Road to *Inverness*, the whole Country is enriched by it; the Barracks can contain six thousand Men, and in its present Situation is as capable of holding out a Siege as any one Fort in *Europe*.

What Man alive could have thought, about twenty Years ago, that the solitary Place *Arderfeir* would have put on so gay and so brilliant an Aspect? Had a Genius told the People in that Neighbourhood of the wonderful Change, they would, like the Ghost of *Æneas*, have been delighted with the Prospect of what was to come;
and

and have been overjoyed to think that a beautiful Structure, nay a Town, worthy of being called by the Name of their Sovereign *, should arise among them.

I have long been of Opinion, that every Man, possessed of an Estate, ought narrowly to search after what might be of public Utility : The *British* Parliament now give the utmost Encouragement to such Enquiries; many large Heaths, Commons, and waste Grounds, have been improved within these few Months throughout *England* : To pry into the Conveniencies of what is within a Man's Cognizance, and is included within his own Property, is a Duty incumbent upon every Person of Fortune; it is what he owes to his King, to his Country, and to his God : Every generous Breast has considered such Searches as Actions of the noblest Kind, the Fruit of an elevated Genius, Fellow Citizens have honoured them with Wreaths of Encomium, and adorned them with the civic Crowns of Applause, *Cicero* has preferred the Founders of Cities to the greatest Conquerors; and to the Honour of the Shire of *Fife*, a County as capable of supporting a Militia as any in *Scotland*, and as much exposed to an Invasion as any in *South-Britain* : the Proprietors there have traced the Advantages pointed out by Nature; an Instance of which I shall give.

A Gentleman in the Neighbourhood of the Earl of *Morton's* Seat, and possessed of an inex-

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haustible

* Hæc tum nomina erunt, sunt jam sine nomine terræ.

inaccessible Coal and Salt-Work, found out an obscure Place, at which, however, Nature had formed a beautiful Inlet of the Sea, and a Depth of Water sufficient to contain the largest Ships; he purchased the Ground from its Proprietor, erected a Pier at his own Expence, and built Houses near it: The Harbour being finished, many People came to settle in the Place; so that now it has reared its Head, and forms a more accessible and safe Retreat to Vessels in stormy Weather, than that of the Royal Borough *Inner-keithing*, in its Neighbourhood.

The Gentleman is the lineal Representative of a very antient Family, whose Bravery has been displayed in foreign Countries, whose distinguished Merit has shone in several Reigns, and whose Loyalty remains untainted: Many of its Branches have been regaled in *Sweden, Denmark, Germany and France*; nor is he himself the unworthy Son of such famous and renowned Ancestors; for abstracting from the most amiable Disposition, and the most endearing Generosity of Heart, he has had Eyes to see what lay hid from Ages; Goodness to improve it to the best Advantage; and a Spirit to carry it into Execution for the public Utility: He has built a Harbour at a Place * which had not a Name! and future Ages will gratefully remember the Man who did so much for preventing Shipwrecks, and for saving a Number of Lives.

If

* Now called *Capernaum*.

If such be the Condition of the Country in general, if the Inhabitants of the Southern Parts be loyal to a Man; if the People of the Western Division, and of the Shire of *Fife*, be almost so; and if Disaffection has ceased in the Northern District; if the Principal among the Nobility can treat the Abettors of the Pretender with Contempt, and in the Midst of Danger, I had almost said the Jaws of Death, express the Sentiments of a great Soul, which never *Roman* could outdo; if the Gentlemen of Property lay up a Fund of Satisfaction in their own Breasts, and intail a Blessing upon their Posterity, by studying the Publick Good, why such Discouragement? Why put a Sword in the Hands of Foreigners for wounding the *Scottish* Nation and Name? A Name admired at Home for Fidelity, regaled in every Clime for Strictness of Discipline, and dreaded for Intrepidity, the greatest of Foreign Potentates having committed their Palaces and Persons to the Protection of a *Scots* Guard.

It is a Maxim founded in the Nature of Things, that no Country can be too secure in Time of War; and that when any Thing remains undone towards finishing a political System, every wise Man ought to think that nothing as yet is done. The denying a Militia to *Scotland* is a direct undoing of all that has been done; 'tis a Contradiction to the Act of Parliament as it stands, and which was formed in Consequence of a Conviction, that a "well ordered and well disciplined Militia is essentially necessary to the Safety,

“Peace, and Prosperity of this Kingdom.” If the Government really thinks an Invasion practicable, pray what Safety can there be while near one Half of the United Kingdom is left exposed; and what Peace or Prosperity can be expected, where Cause of Murmuring is given; and partial Distinctions are made?

The Security of *England* from an Invasion by Foreigners, was what the Government proposed by establishing a Militia but how *South-Britain* can be secured, while *North-Britain* is left open, is a Mystery to me: If indeed the former was separated from the latter by a Channel, as *Ireland* is from *Great-Britain*, or by a Strait, as *Zealand* is from *Schonen* by the *Sound*; or if a navigable River run between them, as the *Wefer* does between *Westphalia* and *Hanover*, or as the *Thames* flows between *Middlesex* and *Surry*, *Essex* and *Kent*; or even as the *Humber* divides *Lincolnshire* from *Yorkshire*, the Mystery would disappear; but the Case is otherwise; for tho’ the *Tweed* divides *South* and *North-Britain* at *Berwick*, and the *Esse* separates the two Nations at *Solway Firth*, yet there are many Parishes, many great Estates, nay whole Counties, that lie on the South Side of the *Tweed*, belonging to *Scotland*, which for many Miles is as close to *England* as *Kent* is to *Surry*, *Surry* to *Hampshire*, or *Kent* is to *Sussex*; so that in many Places a hundred thousand Men can march out of the one into the other, without the least natural Obstruction: ’Tis true *Scotland* does not lie so near *France* as the extended Coast
from

from *Dover* to the Land's End; but then the *Scots* Shore is more contiguous to *Denmark* and *Sweden*, and consequently more liable to an Invasion from the *Swedes* and *Russians*, who are now the Allies of our natural Enemy; and it is observable that when *J. Murray* of *Broughton* went to *Paris* in the Year 1742, with a Copy of the Association for bringing in the Pretender, the old Cardinal *Flaury* proposed that the Invasion, in Favour of the Scheme, should be made by a Body of *Swedes*; for, as these are a Protestant People, said his Eminence, *they are more likely to give less Offence to the British Nation than a Body of Catholics are* *. Add to this, the *English* Coast is defended by many Forts and Garrisons; whereas on the *Scottish* Coast there is not a Fort of any Strength or Consequence, except *Fort George* at *Arderseir*; nor is an Invasion from Foreigners entirely chimerical; witness the dreadful Defeat of the *Norwegians* at *Largs*, in the Shire of *Renfrew*; of the *Danes* at *Kinloss*, in the Shire of *Murray*; at *Lancartie*, in *Perthshire*; at *Kinghorn*, in the County of *Fife*; at *Aberlemno*, in the County of *Forfar*; and of the *Spaniards* at *Glenshiel*, so late as the Year 1719.

If we compare the Situation of Things at this Time, with that in the memorable Year 1745, the less Reason will be found for Distinction and Partiality.

At that Time *Britain* was in the fifth Year of a destructive War against *France* and *Spain*; at
this

* See Secretary *Murray's* Deposition in Lord *Levat's* Trial.

“Peace, and Prosperity of this Kingdom.” If the Government really thinks an Invasion practicable, pray what Safety can there be while near one Half of the United Kingdom is left exposed; and what Peace or Prosperity can be expected, where Cause of Murmuring is given; and partial Distinctions are made?

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* See Secretary *Murray's* Deposition in Lord *Lowat's* Trial.

this Time she is in the fifth Year of a War singly against *France*; but then she supports one of the *German* Princes against two Empires, assisted by the *Swedes*; she pays double the Subsidies of what she paid then; and the Expence of supporting an Army under Prince *Ferdinand* is much greater than at any Period of the last War, or even that of Queen *Anne*: The Taxes are higher; her Acquisitions upon the Continent of *America* are even a Burthen to her; for it will take some Time to bind up the Wounds of *Canada*, and our other Conquests; whereas *France* has none to maintain; and it is well observed by an ingenious Author, *France was lukewarm with regard to Canada* *; which certainly must be a Drawback upon her, when involved in a *German* War.

On the other Hand, though the Court of *Ver-sailles* seems, from a general Review of her Conduct, to have been infatuated in her Councils; yet, upon considering the Matter seriously, her Case, at this Time, will not appear so very much worse than in the memorable Year 1745, as to admit the Denial of a Militia to *Scotland*, to be just; equitable, or expedient; for four Years together she had, till the Battle of *Fontenoy*, been visited with the Frowns of Adversity, and involved in an intolerable Expence: The Elector of *Bavaria*, known by the Name of *Charles VII.* when quite stripped of his Dominions, was maintained in all the Splendour of an Emperor by
Lewis

* Remarks on the Letter to two Great Men; published by *J. and R. Doddsley*.

Lewis XV. whose Coffers were likewise emptied, in order to support his Candidate for the Crown of *Sweden*, and to bring about a Revolution at *Petersburgh*: He likewise kept up vast Armies both in *Germany* and in *Bohemia*, not to mention those in *Italy* and *Provence*: His Army in *Bohemia* was so ruined, that of an hundred thousand Men, one fifth Part of which was Cavalry, only thirty thousand escaped from *Prague*, in a shattered Condition, under the Marshal *Bellisle*; another shared the same Fate under *M. Broglio*, whose Skill and Address in making the *Germans* murder each other was not unknown to his Constituents; nor was the Army under *M. de Noailles* in a better Condition: The Defeat of his Troops at *Dettingen* brought on a Chain of Disasters, which obliged the *French* Army to repass the *Rhine*: Nor were their Misfortunes in *Italy* small; and it is observable that the Advantages reaped by *France* in *Flanders*, even after the Battle of *Fontenoy*, were always ballanced by some Loss or other sustained by her Troops who were acting against the King of *Sardinia*: Add to all this, that her Fleet, in Conjunction with that of *Spain*, was beat near *Toulon* on the 11th of *February*, 1744. In a Word her Treasury was drained, and her Armies dwindled into Nothing by the Sword, by Famine, and other Calamities; and yet, under these Misfortunes, she schemed the Project of making a Diversion in *Britain* by Means of the young Chevalier.

At

At this Time her Allies are more numerous and powerful than in the last War, while our Ally seems to be oppressed by his Enemies; the frequent Repulses of our Troops in *Germany*, with the Devastation occasioned by the Change of Climate, and other fatal Circumstances, are little less in their Consequences than those subsequent on the Battle of *Fontenoy*. Many malignant Subjects, both from *Britain* and *Ireland*, are in the Service of *France*, while many Subjects of that Crown are kindly entertained in *Britain*; and no doubt, like these in the last Rebellion, are ready to espouse the Cause of their grand Monarch: A Pretender to the Crown may easily be had. The History of *England* abounds with Pretenders, and no less than two have appeared in *Sweden* since the Death of *Charles XII*; another *Pertb* may appear; another *Kilmarnock* may be deluded; as may a *Morgan*, a *Townley*, a *Fletcher*, and a *Blood*? Nor can we doubt but Men of dissolute Lives, and desperate Fortunes, may be found. It is not incredible, that the *French* Ministry are equally solicitous to disturb the inward Repose of *Great Britain*, as a little before that Period, when the young Chevalier, attended by the Duke of *Richlieu*, and M. *Saxe*, put to Sea with a formidable Armament from *Dunkirk*, and proceeded till within Sight of his native Country, as M. *Voltaire* phrases it *, when he was driven back by a Storm; and all this was done

§ Lib. Sat. VI. l. 52, 59.

* See the *Age of Louis XIV. Vol. I.*

done before the Fifteenth of *February*, 1744, when his Majesty ordered the Information to be laid before the Parliament.

The Marine of *France* is not annihilated: She has many Ships of Force, one of whom the *Royal Lewis* of 116 Guns, and the *Prothée* of 64; which last has by taking the *Ajax East-Indiaman*, a Ship worth 400000*l.* delivered *M. Buffy*, and his immense Treasures, from the *English*, and enabled the *French* to carry on the War. Nay her Privateers have made such Havock of our Merchantmen both in *Europe* and *America*, that one would be apt to think the Masters of these were in good Terms with the Enemy.

But are not *North Britons* the King's Subjects? Have they not a Right to defend their Country against foreign and domestic Enemies? The Distinction of *Lowlanders* and *Higlanders* has been laid aside: The Antipathy between these has been hurled away by an unparalled Zeal for promoting the Glory of their King. The one Half of the *Higbland* Regiment has through the Course of the War been composed of Men from the *Lowlands* of *Scotland*; and from these Parts are upwards of Seventy Thousand Men in the Service of the Government; And no less than Thirty Thousand have been raised within these five Years; two Thirds of whom have been killed in Battle and by the Change of Climate. And if the *Scots* Nation discover such true Magnanimity as to incorporate one with

the other, and unite with Men between whose Forefathers and their own a Hatred existed in all its Rancour, why should the Legislature discourage the happy Junction by making national Distinctions? Is there a County in *Scotland* whose Freeholders have not taken the Oaths to the Government? A Borough whose Magistrates have not done the same? And can any Man endowed with the least Generosity of Sentiment think that the Whole desire Arms to rebel?

Tho' the Insurrections against their Majesties King *George I.* and *II.* of glorious Memory begun in *Scotland*, yet these were so much opposed by *North Britons* in general, that with Propriety they may be called the Suppressors of both; for abstracting from the Militia raised in different Parts of the Country, did not the *Glasgow* Battalion guard the Passage of the *Forth* on the Day of the Action at *Dumblain*? Did not the principal Nobility attend *John Duke of Argyle* as Volunteers? The Dukes of *Douglasi* and *Roxburgh*, the Earls of *Rathes*, *Leven*, *Haddingtoun*, and *Loudon* charged at the Head of the Cavalry, the Earl of *Islay* received two Wounds, and *Archibald Douglass* Earl of *Forfar* twenty-four.

The above Earl of *Islay* died Duke of *Argyle*, *April 15, 1761*, aged 79; and here it will not be improper to draw a Character of him.

The high Station of Justice-General of *Scotland* and Keeper of the Great Seal there, with a numerous Train of Places and Dignities, did

did not so much Honour to him, as they derived Lustre from him: And tho' he was adorned with all the Crowns that Glory itself could fix upon the Head of a Subject, yet these and the Confidence reposed in him by four successive Sovereigns, did not so much enoble him as his own Merit and personal Accomplishments, which rendered him a compleat Judge both of Men and of Things. He could write a Letter in eight different Languages; he understood Botany; Chemistry, and all the Practice of Physic; the ingenious Construction of Watches and Clocks, nay of all the Machines depending upon Mechanism; with all the Branches of the Mathematics, of natural and moral Philosophy: He had digested the Laws of his Country, and could speak upon them with a majestic and distinguishing Sedateness; a charming and irresistible Eloquence! He was a steadfast Friend, no cruel Enemy; and, abstracting from the Scheme of raising the Independent *Highland* Companies in *Scotland*, and promoting the Manufactories and Fisheries thro' the King's Dominions, by which Millions had Bread, he at a moderate Computation settled Fifty-four Thousand Individuals in civil and military Employments: A Man, like *Cæsar*, chief in Peace and War! While at the School of *Inverara* and University of *Glasgow* he was no less remarkable for a prodigious Strength of Body, and a surprizing Agility, than admired in the Senate and in the Privy Council, when *Actions his Words*, and *Words his Actions* grac'd.

“ He

*He tho' from Heaven remote to Heaven did move,
 With Strength of Mind, and trode the Abyss Above :
 Well pleas'd was he to walk along the Sphere
 Of rolling Stars, and travel with the Year.
 With more than human Skill he scal'd the Height
 Of Atlas, who sustain'd the Heav'nly Weight ;
 And now his condescending Eyes survey
 Mistaken Mortals wandring from the Way.*

But, to return :

Did not a Party of the well-affected Militia
 assist General Wightman in defeating the *Spaniards*
 at the Battle of *Glenshiel*, Anno 1719 :
 And whoever consults the Lists of the killed and
 wounded during the last Rebellion, will find
 that the Loss in every Battle fell chiefly upon
 the *Scots* in the King's Service.

From all which Considerations not only the
 Inhabitants of *North Briton* but even those of
 her Isles ought to be entrusted with Arms ; and
 the rather, as the Isles of *Zetland* and *Orkney*,
 which about three Centuries ago were equally
 despised by the Courts of *Denmark* and *Scotland*,
 are now found to produce as teeming a
 Vintage as the verdant Banks of the *Thames*.

To *Arthur Nicholson* of *Lochend*, and *Magnus
 Henderson* of *Gardie* was owing the wonderful
 Discovery ; the former of whom had as exten-
 sive a Genius for Trade as any Merchant in *Eu-
 rope*, and the latter, abstracting from a majestic
 Comeliness of Person, which even distinguished
 him among the Great, possessed the more refined
 Accomplishments

Accomplishment's of the Understanding; his Skill in the *French* and *Italian* Languages, his Alertness at the *Dutch*, the *Swedish* and *German* Tongues, did not so much enoble him as a Goodness of Heart, which never look'd upon the Poor without Feeling for them! the Relief of those who were starving amidst the most exuberant Plenty, more than any personal Interest, prompted him to enquire into all the Articles that might promote the Herring, the Cod, the Ling and the Tusk Fisheries.

These amiable Gentlemen begun with sending a few Lasts of Fish to *Hamburg*, and in Time shipped off several Vessels with Fish and Oil to the Markets of *Italy*, and all the *Hanse* Towns. A Politeness and Generosity to Strangers drew many to settle in these remote Places. Their punctual Payments rendered their Bills incontestable upon every Exchange, while their Kindness, which was always sincere, procured them an universal Applause: And to crown all, *William Henderson*, Father of *Magnus*, built a Church at his own Charge, and left a Fund for supporting a Minister: Many Houses are erected thro' the Island in the most elegant Taste, and adorned with the richest Furniture; but all these have in their Turn shared the Calamities of War, for want of Arms, and the Countenance of Government. Here the *French* land, and with Impunity, strip Men, Women and Children: Their Privateers ride in Safety to wait the Arrival of our Ships, from the *East-Indies*, and from *Greenland*.

Can

Can it be supposed that *Frederick* Prince of *Wales* patronized the *British* Fishery with no other View but to enrich the *London* Merchants, who, for want of due Attention, have suffered the same to decay *? No! His Royal Heart intended that the Good should be general, and that those in the remote Parts should be encouraged to pursue the Advantages which Nature has pointed out: But granting that the Aggrandizement of the *London* Merchants was solely in his Eye; yet how can the End be answered without encouraging such as live upon the Spot? This is too plain to be insisted on; and yet not unworthy the Consideration of our illustrious King, who is descended from King *Robert Bruce*, whose Distresses, Dangers, Victories and Triumphs bear so near a Resemblance to those of *Gustavus Erickson*; he bears a Name that was always propitious for *England*; he will, like those of his Royal Ancestors, who were the Third of a Name, study the Welfare and Happiness of his People; he will secure his Throne upon the firm Basis of Love and Affection, to the utter Confusion of those, who, by their Advice to deny Arms to the *Scots* Nation, would sow the Seeds of Distrust between a *BRITISH* SOVEREIGN and *BRITISH* SUBJECTS.

F I N I S.



* The Dutch by this Fishery gain One Million Sterling yearly.